

ISSUED BY THE

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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THE WATCHWORD IS VIGILANCE!

The events in Germany and elsewhere which indicated a revival or an increase of neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic trends have ceased to hit the headlines. Though the incidents have by no means stopped entirely, they have considerably decreased. There is now the danger of a general complacency. But there is also the opposite danger of constant anxiety, especially among people like us upon whose lives the swastika has left its indelible brand. Although it is difficult for us to analyse the events in a detached way, we must try not to lose our sense of proportion.

The horror felt by official quarters and by wide sections of the population in Germany, has found its expression in various ways. On several occasions Federal Chancellor Adenauer used strong words against the recent manifestations and, at a recent ceremony in Belsen, he reiterated his feelings of abhorrence. In the Lower House of the Federal Parliament a statement, supported by all parties, was made at the first session after the Christmas recess. Addresses by Senator Lipschitz (Berlin) and other political leaders were in the same vein. Perhaps even more impressive were several protest demonstrations, especially by the youth and students' organisations in West Berlin. One would have wished for more spontaneous mass reactions of this kind because they count more than statements by the representatives of the Federal Republic, however exalted their positions may be. There has also been widespread indignation in the German Press which, for weeks, gave prominence to the events and their political, historical and psychological implications. Last but not least, the President of the Federal Republic, Herr Luebke, whose sincere and sympathetic reply to the Council of Jews' cable is published on this page, repeatedly raised his voice in condemnation of the happenings.

Reaction to German Incidents

All these healthy reactions have by no means gone unnoticed in the Press outside Germany. On the contrary, they have been widely reported in papers such as *The Times*, the *Guardian*, the *News Chronicle*, the *Observer*, to quote only a few examples. The efforts to give an undistorted picture and to refrain from unjustified generalisations are also reflected in the statement by the Archbishop of Canterbury when he warned against fighting anti-Semitism by "anti-Germanism".

All responsible quarters inside and outside Germany agree that declarations are of no value unless they are followed by deeds. The paramount importance of education—an aspect which was also stressed in the Council's cable—is widely recognised. But the problem is more difficult than would appear at first sight. There is the question of sufficient unbiased teachers. We cannot get away from the fact, too, that widows of fallen S.S. men resent the idea that their children should learn of the atrocities committed by the units with which their husbands served. Teachers and parents also shy away from children's searching questions of where they themselves stood during those terrible times. All this, however, does not justify the present state of affairs where the crimes of the Nazi régime are sometimes entirely ignored in history school books and lessons.

Another way to recovery is by the removal from the political and administrative spheres of persons who held responsible positions under the Nazi régime. Here, too, the difficulties are not meant to be minimised. Some non-members of the

Nazi Party may have even worse records than others who joined a Nazi unit and obtained high positions therein. Every case has to be judged on its own merits. Yet we must remember that it was one of the decisive reasons for the downfall of the Weimar Republic that its civil service included a very high proportion of militaristic reactionaries who were antagonistic to the democratic régime.

One of the disturbing factors has been the fact that the swastika daubing was not restricted to Germany, but that this badge of ignominy also made its appearance in many other countries, including Britain. The riddle of whether this is due to an international conspiracy or to the activities of a "lunatic fringe" has so far not been resolved. Neither do we know to what extent the actions in this country were really politically motivated; it seems to be beyond doubt that, at least in some cases, youngsters scrawled the swastika without being aware of its implications.

Israel and the Diaspora

For some of us the events in this country have revived feelings of insecurity. We have been reminded of the words whereby Herzl described the specific position of the Jews: "May we still stay? And if, how long? And if not, where should we go?" Under this aspect, it is interesting to note the reaction of German Jews now living in Israel. In a front page article in the *Mitteilungsblatt* (the organ of the AJR's corresponding organisation in Israel), Gerda Luft writes that it would be wrong if Israelis now said: "We told you so. Sooner or later it is bound to happen everywhere" . . . The State of Israel," Gerda Luft goes on, "has certainly raised the self-confidence of the Jews all over the world. But its existence has not banned anti-Semitism. And its well-being and development depends to a great extent on a strong Diaspora which may give its support to Israel, both financially and politically." The article also refers to the fact that the pluralist society of the United States allows for the existence of various ethnic groups, and that American Jews strongly reject the idea of large-scale emigration to Israel. The same issue also quotes Abba Eban's recent warning that Israelis should not propagate the "wrong doctrine" that the integration of Diaspora Jews into their environment is not possible.

The reaction in this country has not been unmixt. All were unanimous in the condemnation of what Nazism stood for. Yet some of us have also had the experience of speaking to decent and cultured English people who would recoil from violence to a Jew or anyone else but who, all the same, have asked: "Well, after all, must there not be a reason for this persecution throughout the ages?" The answer cannot be given in a few sentences, and will also differ according to the political leanings of the individual. Yet the genuine desire to diagnose anti-Semitism as the symptom of a much deeper disease of our society has found its expression in a tremendous variety of sound and television broadcasts, in interviews, feature programmes and brains' trusts, not to mention through the medium of the Press.

Now, Jews have again ceased to be news. However, not for our sake but for the sake of a healthy society, no one is entitled to complacency. And, while there is no reason for undue alarm, the watchword should be vigilance.

W.R.

"MASSNAHMEN GEGEN DIE FREVELTATEN"

Antwort des Bundespräsidenten an den
"Council of Jews from Germany"

Der Praesident der Bundesrepublik hat das an ihn gerichtete Telegramm des "Council of Jews from Germany", von dem wir unseren Lesern in der vorigen Ausgabe von "AJR Information" Kenntnis gaben, wie folgt beantwortet.

DER PRAESIDENT DER
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND
Bonn, den 25. Januar 1960

An den
Praesidenten des
Council of Jews from Germany
Herrn Dr. S. Moses
Jerusalem/Israel

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Moses!

Fuer das Telegramm, das Sie mir im Namen des Council of Jews from Germany sandten, danke ich Ihnen aufrichtig. Die abscheulichen Vorfaelle, die dazu Anlass gaben, bedaure ich aus tiefstem Herzen, weil sie aus einer Gesinnung entstanden sind, der mit aller Entschiedenheit entgegengetreten werden muss. Es ist schamlos, Wehrlose zu beleidigen. In Deutschland, dessen juengste Vergangenheit durch die Verbrechen des Hitlerregimes gegenueber unseren juedischen Mitbuergern belastet ist, werden alle Massnahmen ergriffen, die diese Freveltaten zu verhindern vermoegen.

Die Auswuechse duerfen jedoch nicht verallgemeinert werden. Wenn die Weltpresse unsere geschlossene oeffentliche Meinung gegen die Schaendungen ebenso breit behandelt haette wie die einzelnen Untaten, so waere das Gesamtbild fuer Deutschland guentiger.

Aus einem Gespraeche, das ich vor einigen Tagen mit Vertretern des Deutschen Bundesjugendringes fuehren konnte, habe ich mit grosser Freude entnommen, mit welcher Entschiedenheit die deutsche Jugend gegen die antisemitischen Ausschreitungen Front macht. Ich stimme mit Ihnen ueberein, dass die Erziehung in Schule und Elternhaus entscheidend mit dazu beitragen kann, solchen Vorkommnissen vorzubeugen. Deshalb unterstuetze ich alle Bestrebungen, die einer wirk-samen Aufklaerung der Jugend dienen.

Schon in meiner Sylvesteransprache habe ich die antisemitischen Vorfaelle scharf verurteilt. Auch bei meinem Staatsbesuch in Berlin, der in den naechsten Tagen stattfindet, werde ich Studenten und Schueler auffordern, sich mit allem Ernst fuer die Bekaeempfung antisemitischer Aeusserungen einzusetzen.

Ich kann Ihnen und Ihren juedischen Mitbuergern versichern, dass alle, die in der Bundesrepublik politische Verantwortung tragen, und mit ihnen die grosse Mehrheit des deutschen Volkes, den ehrlichen Willen haben, in gegenseitiges Achtung und Freundschaft mit den Menschen juedischen Glaubens zu leben.

Mit besten Gruessen
ihr

LUEBKE.

THE SCOURGE OF THE SWASTIKA

ADENAUER'S PLEDGE TO WEST GERMAN JEWS

Ceremony at Belsen

On February 2nd the Federal Chancellor laid a wreath on the memorial at Belsen to the victims of Nazi concentration camps and on the separate memorial to the 40,000 Polish and Hungarian Jews who died at Belsen. Three of his Cabinet Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, of the Land Government of Lower Saxony, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Jewish Congress, and Dr. Van Dam, General Secretary of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, were amongst those who attended the ceremony. About fifty members of the Jewish Claims Conference were also present.

The Chancellor said that he was deeply moved and shaken at the reminder of all the sufferings and misery which were dominant in Belsen. "I, too, was imprisoned in a concentration camp and this is why I am now reliving the awful period." He stated that he and his Government regretted the anti-Jewish excesses which occurred in recent weeks in Germany and abroad. All Jews could, in spite of the recent outrages, feel completely safe in the Federal Republic. The German State would guarantee the rights and the freedom of every individual.

He gave an assurance that the perpetrators of the recent outrages would be brought to justice and punished. Young Germans would in future be brought up in such a way that the events of the Nazi era would never be repeated. He expressed his deepest sympathy for all victims of Nazism—Poles and Czechs and other nationals, as well as Jews. The new Germany respected all nations and races. "Freedom and the rights of every man are our highest principles."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann stressed the symbolical meaning of the ceremony which, he stated, symbolised the determination of the German people to become a full-fledged member of the family of democratic free nations. He told the Chancellor that it was his duty to inform him that the Jewish people could never forget but it was their aim to overcome the task in a positive manner. The attitude of the German Government and the personal stature of Chancellor Adenauer had made the re-establishment of relations easier and this development would, it was hoped, one day culminate in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the German and the Jewish people. This, however, would depend on Germany's overcoming her tasks and her success in educating German youth in the spirit of humanity and tolerance. "We do not worry about the Jews in Germany as long as Dr. Adenauer is in power," he added. Dr. Goldmann read a telegram from the Federal President, in which Herr Lübke declared his abhorrence over Nazi brutality.

Belsen today is a Park of Remembrance. The memorial to victims of Nazism was unveiled there in 1952 by President Heuss. The bulk of the 40,000 victims in Belsen itself died in the last week before the British Army relieved the camp, but thousands of people were removed to gas chambers elsewhere for two years before that. It is a terrible irony that the West German news agency, D.P.A., lately recalled that Belsen was one of the "star" concentration camps.

PRESIDENT LUEBKE HONOURS NAZI VICTIMS

On the occasion of his State visit to Berlin, Federal President Heinrich Lübke honoured the victims of the Nazi régime by placing a wreath on the memorial at the Steinplatz. The ceremony took place on January 30th, the 27th anniversary of the Nazis' accession to power.

The President also used the opportunity of his stay in Berlin to express his sympathies with the Jews by paying a visit to the Jewish Home for the Aged in that city. He pointed out that those responsible for the outrages had found no response among the vast majority of the population, and they were therefore not a danger to German democracy. The Jews, he stressed, had no reason for worry. The President also made a donation of 1,000 marks for the benefit of the Old Age Home.

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT'S DECLARATION

"Disgrace" of Anti-Semitic Incidents

A joint statement, issued by all parties of the Federal Parliament, and read out by Vice-President Carlo Schmid, has declared that the latest anti-Jewish incidents are a disgrace to Germany, in no way diminished by similar acts in other countries. The statement said that Germany had no right to compare herself with other countries. Elsewhere only hooliganism had occurred, but through Germany six million Jews had been murdered.

It was everybody's task to learn the lesson of the past. Parents and teachers were guilty and, if the problems remained unsolved, the German people would never recover.

Dr. Adenauer, replying to Press criticism that he did not show respect for the law by declaring that anti-Jewish rowdies should be given a "good thrashing", told a meeting at Essen that, while he naturally respected the law, "one must not be timid." "I believe that if in Cologne they had got a good box on the ear, or had immediately been brought before a quickly summoned court and sentenced, instead of being still held under arrest, the silent march of 20,000 people to the German Embassy in London would not have taken place."

The West German Minister of the Interior, Dr. Gerhard Schröder, told a Press conference that, whilst Dr. Adenauer's speech about anti-Semitic incidents may not have been very diplomatic, they completely expressed the sentiments of the Government.

CONDEMNATION BY U.N. SUB-COMMISSION

The United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, has adopted a resolution unanimously condemning the recent manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of national hatred, racial and religious prejudice. The 14-member body of experts responded to an appeal by the World Jewish Congress to give priority treatment to this issue, which has been on the Sub-Commission's agenda for three years. In its final adoption, the resolution contains a specific reference to crimes and outrages committed by the Nazis before and during World War II.

The Sub-Commission's proposals for preventing and eradicating manifestations of anti-Semitism include an appeal to Governments to take all necessary legal action, and an appeal to public authorities and private organisations to conduct programmes of education. Procedure for the collection of information on the subject of anti-Semitism and racial and religious prejudice by the United Nations is also suggested. The Sub-Commission will evaluate the material received at its next session.

According to figures compiled by the Institute of Jewish Affairs in New York, the number of outrages comes to nearly 1,000. They occurred in 243 cities and towns located in 34 countries.

In official German statements the number of incidents between Christmas and the middle of January in Western Germany is reported as 414. In 214 cases there were no anti-Semitic slogans appeared, and 73 actions were directed exclusively against Jews. Ninety culprits have so far been identified. Of these, 37 were adolescents under 21, 22 up to 30 years of age, 17 over 30 and 14 children of 15 years.

SENTENCES FOR ANTI-SEMITISM

Proceedings against persons who insulted Jews, daubed swastikas or overturned tombstones at Jewish cemeteries, have commenced at many places in Western Germany, and sentences of up to ten months' imprisonment have been imposed.

THE TWO WHO STARTED IT

Arnold Strunk and Paul Josef Schönen, the two 25-year-old former members of the German Reich Party, who were responsible for the smearing of swastikas and Nazi slogans on the Cologne Synagogue in the early hours of Christmas Day—the action which touched off the whole series of anti-Semitic outrages in West Germany and in other countries—have been sentenced to fourteen months' and ten months' imprisonment respectively. The prosecution had asked for 27 and 21 months' sentences. Both men forfeit all civil rights for two years.

In summing up the judge stated that the guilt of the two men was proven beyond any doubt, that both were psychopaths of limited intelligence and that their trial had not shown any connection between them and any anti-Semitic organisations. The Court was of the opinion that the activities of the two men had not endangered public order. But it had been their intention to do so. Their guilt should not be minimised for these were the sort of muddle-headed young men who could easily be recruited as new "Storm troopers".

The Court was unable to find that there had been any culpable failure in their education. They had been at school during and immediately after the war, when West Germany had not possessed its own Government. There was no doubt that they had been encouraged in their half-pledged anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi views by the books and papers which they had read.

The Court, unfortunately, did not call the Chairman of the Cologne branch of the Reich Party to give evidence. Strunk and Schönen were two among only 30 party members in Cologne and it would have been interesting to learn what political ideas the local branch of the party gave them.

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COMPENSATION AND TAXATION

ANGLO-JUDAICA

CLAIMS CONFERENCE MEETING

The Conference of Jewish Material Claims Against Germany held its annual meeting at Amsterdam.

In his report on funds received and distributed in 1959, Mr. M. Leavitt pointed out that a substantial part of the allocations had been used for capital investment in the construction of schools, community centres, Homes for the Aged and other permanent institutions. The new budget provides for nearly \$8 millions to be spent on relief and rehabilitation in Europe, South America, Australia and Israel. A sum of \$1,852,000 will be spent on cultural and educational reconstruction.

Dealing with the implementation of the Federal Indemnification Law, Dr. Nahum Goldmann referred to the negotiations with the German authorities which had taken place in the middle of 1959. On that occasion, various devices aimed at speeding up the payments were agreed to. Dr. Goldmann stated that there had been an acceleration in payments since, particularly in the two States which had jurisdiction over 50 per cent of pending claims, Rhineland-Pfalz and North Rhine-Westphalia. In some other States, however, the results had not been satisfactory.

AUSTRIAN COMPENSATION

Dr. Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Foreign Minister, during his visit to London expressed his hope that a speedy solution to the problem of adequate compensation to victims of Nazism in Austria will be found. Dr. Kreisky had conferred with a delegation of the Board of Deputies of British Jews which, in the memorandum concerning outstanding problems they had presented to him, mentioned compensation for Nazi victims, heirless property and destroyed Jewish communal property. The Foreign Minister told the delegation that he would transmit the memorandum to his Government.

U.K. TAXATION OF GERMAN COMPENSATION "RENTEN"

As has been reported in previous issues, further negotiations were scheduled between the German and British Governments on this question. Such negotiations, in which Germany pressed for exemption of the "Renten" from U.K. taxation by adding a clause to this effect in the Anglo-German Double Taxation Agreement, have taken place but have still not produced a result. It is understood, however, that the Federal Government intends continuing its efforts.

Further steps, to be taken in this country, are also under consideration.

In the meantime, many recipients of "Renten" have received income tax assessments in respect of the payments made to them in Germany. In many instances appeals have been lodged against these Assessments. The Inland Revenue are now frequently pressing for the appeals to be heard by the Appeal Instances or to be withdrawn by the appellants. It would clearly not be desirable if individual recipients of "Renten" who may not be assisted by fully briefed Tax Counsels were to contest the assessment before different local Commissioners and, possibly, before the Courts. At the time of going to press arrangements are therefore being made with the Board of Inland Revenue for a suitable case involving a "Berufschadenrente" to be selected, which would serve as a test case. This test case would be heard and decided by the Appeal Commissioners and, if necessary, by the Courts. The decision in such a test case, in which it is intended the A.J.R. shall take a continuous and active interest, would clarify and determine the position for all concerned under the law as it stands at present.

THE GERMAN SCENE

RALLIES

To commemorate the "Day of Ignominy" when the Nazis came to power, a protest march to the memorial at Berlin's Plötzensee was held under the auspices of the Freiheitsbund. Senator Lipschitz, in his address, stated that so far the German nation had not shown itself worthy of the Resistance fighters who had lost their lives in the fight against Nazism.

A massed rally, attended by about 6,000 persons, took place in Hamburg at the memorial for the victims of the Nazi régime erected at the Ohlsdorf Cemetery. The speakers included the Mayor of Hamburg, Max Brauer.

ANOTHER NAZI DOCTOR

The West Berlin law court has sentenced Medizinalrat Gottfried Matthes to penal servitude for life for his part in killing 26 mental patients when the hospital at Ottmachau, Silesia, had to be evacuated in April, 1945.

SACHSENHAUSEN GUARD GAOLED

A former S.S. officer and block leader at Sachsenhausen concentration camp, Richard Bugdalle, has been sentenced to hard labour for life for murdering nine persons himself and seven with other guards. Witnesses testifying against him described him as one of the most brutal S.S. officers at the camp.

STATE BANS REICH PARTY

The extreme right-wing German Reich Party has been banned in the State of Rhine-Palatinate, the only West German State where it is represented in the State Parliament.

STATEMENT BY FRANKFURT COUNCIL

In the name of all parties Herr Höcher, the Chairman of the Frankfurt Stadtverordnetenversammlung, read a statement expressing horror at the recent anti-Semitic and Nazi manifestations. The statement called for severe punishment of the culprits, and also stressed the need for educational measures.

Anti-Jewish Incidents

Five youths, one of whom is a sailor, have been prosecuted for swastika and anti-Jewish daubing incidents. At the end of January, there were still a number of incidents of this nature occurring in London and in the provinces. Many public institutions all over the country have passed resolutions condemning the outbreaks.

The B.B.C., which has established a reputation for its impartiality, has stated that no occasion has been lost to condemn anti-Semitism in general and the recent outbreaks in particular, and that this was a question on which the B.B.C. would not be impartial.

Mr. R. N. Carvalho, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, told its Council, when discussing the recent anti-Jewish incidents, that the problem is not a Jewish one. It was a problem for the world to face and at its root it was a failure of our civilisation.

The London County Council, the largest municipal authority in the world, expressed its "horror at the reappearance of Nazi and anti-Semitic activity". Both Labour and Conservative Aldermen and Councillors voted in favour of a resolution to this effect. Alderman Soper stated that, as a Christian Minister, he accepted a share of the blame which the Christian world bore for the terrible events perpetrated in the past, and he had been proud to participate in the protest march to the German Embassy.

The Labour group of St. Marylebone Borough Council introduced a resolution, supported by the Conservatives, condemning anti-Semitic outrages in the borough and elsewhere.

New Appointments at Synagogues

The New West End Synagogue has extended a "call", which has been accepted, to the Rev. Dr. Chaim Pearl, Chief Minister of the Birmingham Hebrew Congregation.

Rabbi Joseph Dunner was unanimously elected Rav of the Adath Yisroel Synagogues. The thanks of the community were expressed to Rabbi Dr. Solomon Schonfeld, who had resigned after holding the position of Rav for the past 26 years.

State Aid for Jewish Schools

The North-West London Jewish Day Schools have been granted Aided Status by the Ministry of Education. This is the first post-war Jewish primary school in the Home Counties to acquire State aid under the 1944 Education Act. The cost of the purely Jewish religious studies will, however, not be borne by the State.

Auschwitz Remembered

Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., President of the Board of Deputies, and Mr. A. G. Brotman, the Secretary, attended the gatherings at Auschwitz to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp by the Russian Forces. According to Mr. Gerald Reitlinger in his book, "The Final Solution", nearly 1,000,000 Jews were murdered by the Nazis at Auschwitz, but Hoess, the camp commandant, at his trial stated that 2,500,000 people, mostly Jews, were killed.

Israeli Envoy

Mr. Arthur Lourie, the newly appointed Israeli Ambassador, together with Mrs. Lourie have arrived in London. In a statement to the Press Mr. Lourie said that Israel's relations with Great Britain were of very special importance to the Government and people of Israel, for historical as well as for political and economic reasons.

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TRIBUTE TO DR. ALFRED WIENER

75th Birthday on March 16th

DYNAMIK UND SCHAFFENSDRANG

Auch wenn er in geruhsameren Jahrzehnten seinem 75. Geburtstag entgegengereift waere, haette Alfred Wiener seinen Ehrentag nicht "zur Seite des waermenden Ofens" verbracht, wie sich der alte Johann Heinrich Voss in seiner Idylle sein 70 jaehriges Geburtstagskind vorstellt. Das Leben als Idyll zu erleben, widerspricht der Natur Alfred Wieners, dessen Mannesjahre immer bewegt, immer von Schaffensdrang und berstendem Lebenswillen erfuellt waren.

Vom Potsdamer Gymnasium ueber die Studiensaele von Heidelberg nach Kairo und in das Palaestina der Zeit vor dem ersten Weltkrieg, von dort zurueck nach Berlin, wo er fuer den grossen Philanthropen, liberalen Politiker und bedeutenden Schriftsteller Paul Nathan als Sekretar wirkte; dann Soldat und als solcher wiederum in Palaestina und im Orient, dem von jeher seine besondere Zuneigung galt. Von 1919 bis 1933 Syndikus des Centralvereins deutscher Staatsbuerger juedischen Glaubens in Berlin, als Redner seiner Organisation, aber auch von vielen anderen juedischen Vereinigungen gesucht und geschaezt; fuer den U.O.B.B. und die Berliner Gemeinde taetig, durch Deutschland reisend, werbend, Verbindungen und politische Beziehungen knuepfend, schreibend und pamphletierend, eine politische Persoenlichkeit, die im Auf und Ab der Weimarer Republik als Warner und Mahner gekannt und geachtet war. Im Maerz 1920 stand er vor dem Putschdiktator Kapp und protestierte gegen juedenfeindliche Ausschreitungen seiner Banden. Der Rathenau-Mord 1922 liess manchen Politiker aufschrecken, den Alfred Wiener vorher zum Kampf gegen die Verschworergruppen vergeblich gemahnt hatte. 1923 musste er sich in einer zur Farce herabgesunkenen Verhandlung vor einem Muenchener Gericht verantworten, vor das ihn der General Ludendorff wegen Beleidigung gezogen hatte. Im gleichen Jahr eilte er zu den Behoerden, den Politikern und der Presse der Weimarer Parteien als Warner vor dem kommenden Hitlerputsch.

In den folgenden "idyllischen" Jahren der Weimarer Republik sprach Alfred Wiener erneut von der Gefahr des Nationalsozialismus zu einer Zeit, als der Hinweis auf die Neuformierung und organisatorische Uermuedlichkeit der angeblich vernichteten nationalsozialistischen Partei ihm den Vorwurf berufsmaessiger Schwarzseherei eintrug. Es moegen sich heute noch manche Herren der deutschen Industrie der Besuche Alfred Wieners im Jahr 1932 erinnern, bei denen er reiches Material ueber das unheilvolle Wirken und die Gefahr des Nationalsozialismus einflussreichen Maennern unterbreitete, um sie zum Widerstand gegen jene Maechte zu bestimmen, die das Unheil Deutschlands und die Katastrophe der deutschen Juden verschuldet haben.

Nach dem Zusammenbruch der Weimarer Republik setzte Alfred Wiener seine Mission, Warner und Mahner zu sein, ausserhalb der deutschen Grenzen fort. Die Gruendung des "Jewish Central Information Office" in Amsterdam, das die Quelle zum Studium der juedenfeindlichen und faschistischen Gruppen in aller Welt wurde, ist sein Werk. Die Sammlungen dieses Instituts wurden die Grundlage der weltbekannten "Wiener Library" in London.

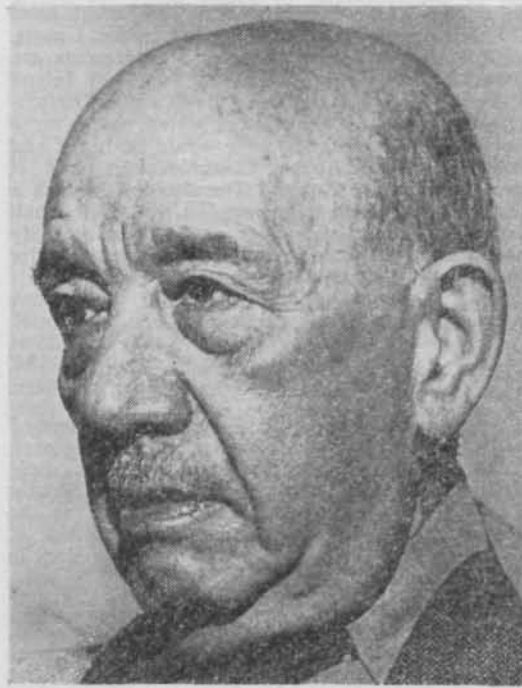
Es bedurfte des politischen Instinkts, des Optimismus, der Dynamik und der Vitalitaet des Geburtstagskinds, um ein Werk, wie es das Amsterdamer und Londoner Institut darstellt, ins Leben zu rufen und es durch Schwierigkeiten und Krisen mit kluger Planung und grossem organisatorischem Geschick zu steuern. Ein Kuenstler im Erfuellen von Menschen, ein Meister in ihrer Fuehrung, hat Alfred Wiener vermocht, Persoenlichkeiten in aller Welt fuer die ideellen Aufgaben zu gewinnen, denen er diente. Oft sind aus Foerderern der Idee persoenliche Freunde geworden. Sie gruessen heute mit seiner Familie und seinen Mitarbeitern den jugendlichen Jubilar und danken ihm fuer sein Wirken im juedisch-oeffentlichen Leben, nicht zuletzt auch fuer seine taetige Solidaritaet mit unserer Association of Jewish Refugees. Sie wuenschen ihm, dass er sich seinen fortreissenden Enthusiasmus und seine Tatkraft in Gesundheit erhalten moege . . . ad multos annos. H.R.

DANK AUS DEUTSCHLAND

Mein lieber Freund Wiener!

Wenn fuer mich irgend ein Zweifel daran bestehen koennte, dass Sie nun schon die Mitte der Siebziger zu ueberschreiten sich anschicken, dann haette mich unser gemeinsamer Besuch bei Professor Paul Kahle in Oxford am 16. Januar dieses Jahres eines Besseren belehren muessen. Sie waren der einzige unter den um das 85 jaehrige "Geburtstagskind" festlich Versammelten, der mit dem verehrten Mann buchstaeblieh von alten Zeiten plaudern konnte. Da wurde eine fuenfzigjaehrige Freundschaft erkennbar, die Sie dankbar priesen.

Was soll angesichts dessen ein so viel Jueingerer wie ich Ihnen sagen wo nun Sie selbst ein 75 Jaehriger werden? Es ist mancherlei. Aber das erste muss doch ein Wort des Dankes dafuer sein, dass Sie niemals den Aelteren und nun gar den um Jahrzehnte aelteren herauskehren. Davon wusstes wahrscheinlich die deutschen Studenten, denen Sie auf den Studientagungen "Kirche und Judentum" des Deutschen evangelischen Ausschusses



ses fuer Dienst an Israel seit nun zehn Jahren alljaehrlich nicht nur Ihre Zeit, sondern Ihr Herz und sich selbst schenken, wohl noch mehr zu sagen als ich. Wahrscheinlich wuerden sie es nicht glauben wollen, dass Sie nach ihrem Lebensalter so etwas wie ein Patriarch sind; denn sie finden und sehen in Ihnen doch immer wieder in erster Linie den Freund der ihre eigenen Fragen und darin einen Teil ihrer jungen und unruhigen Herzen zu seiner Sache macht und garnicht ueberlegen, ja nicht einmal vaeterlich, sondern wie ein grosser Bruder mit ihnen spricht und ihnen dadurch die Moeglichkeit verschafft, sie selbst zu sein und auf das Theater vor sich selbst und vor der Umwelt zu verzichten. Es ist eine Gabe, mit den Jungen glaubhaft jung zu sein. Aber eine noch grossere Sache ist es, wenn ein Mann in Ihrem Alter von dieser Gabe Gebrauch macht, ohne davon Aufhebens zu machen. Dass Sie es tun, macht Sie, lieber Freund, zu einem Seelsorger besonderer Art an der deutschen Nachkriegsjugend, die es wirklich nicht leicht hat und Freunde wie Sie braucht.

Es ist die eben schon genannte Arbeit des Deutschen evangelischen Ausschusses fuer Dienst an Israel, die uns nach dem Kriege zusammengefuehrt und uns sehr bald freundschaftlich verbunden hat. Seit Sie im Fruhjahr 1950 zum ersten Male, in Kassel mit uns zusammenwaren, haben Sie nicht ein einziges Mal gefehlt. Diese Arbeit, die im allgemeinen in der Stille geschieht, aber je und dann auch Entscheidendes hat tun duerfen, ist seitdem so gut Ihre Arbeit wie meine eigene und die unserer beider christlichen Freunde. "Christlich-juedische Zusammenarbeit" ist fuer uns beide kein Problem.

Ein anderes muss ich noch sagen. Ich empfinde es als eine freundliche Fuegung in meinem Leben, dass ich gerade in diesem Winter, der in Deutschland und anderswo so viel Unerfreuliches an unverarbeiteter Vergangenheit hat in Erscheinung treten lassen, in England zu sein und so immer wieder Gelegenheit hatte, mit Ihnen zusammenzusein und mit Ihnen zu sprechen. Soll ich nicht doch bekennen, dass Sie mich ein paar Male regelrecht haben troesten muessen? Ich tue es und fuege hinzu, dass kein anderer als Sie es sind, der uns, Ihre deutschen und christlichen Freunde, immer wieder ermutigt und ihnen hilft, Gott zu vertrauen und fuer die Zukunft zu hoffen. Es geht mir manches Wort durch den Sinn, das das alles wieder lebendig macht, und Sie selbst moechten nun vielleicht abwinken. Aber es darf um der Sache willen, um die es geht, eben doch nicht verschwiegen werden, dass das "in tiefster Seele treu" von wenigen so gilt wie von Ihnen und dass das auch auf Sie zutrifft, den Deutschen und den Juden, *mutatis mutandis* natuerlich, was einmal in einer Schicksalsstunde Deutschlands von dem seiner Soehne gesagt ist, der sein treuester war. Sie ahnen schwerlich, was das fuer viele Ihrer deutschen Freunde an verpflichtender Kraft einschliesst. Aber gerade deshalb sagt es Ihnen einer aus ihrem Kreise zu Ihrem 75. Geburtstage. Wir wissen, dass Sie so etwas nicht gern hoeren; nun so sollen Sie es einmal gedruckt lesen, Sie und alle die vielen, die es ihnen wie ich lieber sagen moechten.

Vor allem aber wollen wir Sie IHM lassen. ER hat Sie, den heimatlos Gemachten, in einer wohl einzigartigen Weise in den letzten 25 Jahren zu einem Symbol bester geistiger deutscher Tradition, ja zu einem Hueter der Werte werden lassen, ohne die Deutschland fuer uns Deutsche aufhoeren muesse, irdische Heimat in dem letzten und tiefsten Sinne dieses Wortes zu sein. Es ist Ihnen doch wohl so gegangen, weil Sie in einer Entscheidungsstunde einen Ruf hoeren und ihm gehorsam wurden. Mit Ihnen sind Ihre deutschen und christlichen Freunde dessen gewiss, dass es ER selbst war, der Sie gehen und reifen und wachsen und dann die zerrissenen Faeden wiederknuepfen und nach den verschuetteten Brunnen graben liess. So foerdere ER weiter das Werk Ihrer Haende bei uns, solange ER es will! Wenn unser Dank, unsere Liebe und Verehrung und unsere Wuensche Sie als 75 jaehrigen gruessen, so geschieht es in der festen Zuversicht: ER wird es auch weiter wohlwachen—fuer Sie und da und dort auch durch Sie.

Ihr, lieber Freund Wiener,
(Prof. D.theol.) KARL HEINRICH
RENGSTORF.

THE MAN AND HIS WORK

I believe I was responsible for giving the name "Wiener" to the Library built up during the war and the years immediately preceding it. No other name could possibly have been so descriptive; no other name would have marked so clearly how much the Library owed to its founder, author and really only begetter. But Dr. Wiener is the most modest of men, and a heated argument took place before he agreed. He raised every possible and impossible objection. But just as the Bodleian recalls the name of Sir Thomas Bodley, it is just and fitting that the name of Wiener should recall the man to whose persistence, courage and optimism the existence of the Library is due. On many occasions I have told Dr. Wiener that he is like Mr. Micawber, who always said that something would be sure to turn up. And his confidence was usually rewarded; something did turn up.

As I have said, Dr. Wiener is a modest man; but for the Library, his ambition knows no bounds. For him, the Library is no mere collection of books, no ivory tower for scholars and researchers but a beacon of light, sending its rays all over Europe and especially over Germany—the new Germany which one hopes may yet profit from the lessons of history that can most conveniently be learned in the Wiener Library.

And so he has not spared himself in taking part in lectures to German students and school-boys, in broadcasting to larger audiences and, in this way, doing something towards re-educating the younger German generation. He has built up a large circle of friends and admirers—scholars and politicians, writers of books both in Europe and America. They unite in affection for the indomitable, irrepressible Wiener. Er soll leben!

LEONARD G. MONTEFORE.

THE WIENER LIBRARY

Old Acquaintances

The German Jews are now, like those of Spain, figures of the past. Their story, what they were and what they hoped to attain, is there for all to see, and the pathetic remnant spread across the earth may well be looking down the 1,000 years and more from somewhere beyond the grave. Faithful to a hallowed tradition, they have taken care to preserve a record of their journeyings, even to their last days, as a memorial to themselves and as an inspiration to those who seek to pierce the veils of history. The Leo Baeck Institute was founded to administer the Monumenta Germania Judaica, but something of the wider perspective, that phase of world history in which German Jewry's was no single doom, the decline from the hope of humanism in the nineteenth century to the reality of bestialism in the twentieth, all this, told around the German example, has been recorded in the Wiener Library, whose founder, Dr. Alfred Wiener, now at 75, has cause to look back on an achievement that is not without distinction.

The Wiener Library is today foremost among the several international institutes concerned with research into the Nazi period. Its highly specialised archives are probably unique, and if ever Dr. Wiener's dream comes true and a Cambridge History of the Churban will be written, here is the place to write it. At the same time the Library differs from nearly all kindred institutes in that it sees in the past not a closed chapter but a constantly relevant challenge to the present, and never was its immediate topical value more effectively demonstrated than during the recent world-wide incidents which turned the Library into a veritable beehive of inquiry and secured for it a striking mention during last month's Foreign Affairs' debate in the House of Commons.

This hard-won recognition is now reaping what was sown more than a quarter of a century ago, in the second year of Nazi rule, when Dr. Wiener launched, with the invaluable help of Professor David Cohen, the "Jewish Central Information Office" at Amsterdam. There was little time then for research. The battle was joined, and the Big Lies invaded many countries long before the extermination squads did. Even then two principles were staunchly upheld: (1) the Jewish cause was to be affirmed as part of the greater cause of all free men, since anti-semitism was recognised as the spearhead of an attack upon all civilisation, and (2) inasmuch as information was essential to action, it must be carefully documented and incontestably authentic.

Stark Evidence

Upon this understanding the Library built its far-flung collection which before 1939 came into play on three memorable occasions—during the two Swiss court actions which effectively exposed the "Protocols of Zion"; during the trial of David Frankfurter, whose defence was ably assisted, and after the November 1938 pogrom when a very substantial stock of eye-witness stories was promptly gathered and disseminated. Because here was the stark evidence which could give all psychological warfare the irresistible edge of truth, the Library was practically requisitioned by H.M. Government almost as soon as it settled in London during the sultry summer of 1939, and it was on active service throughout the war.

So in many ways it still is, and they proved remarkably false prophets—not without honour in their own community—who advised Dr. Wiener to "burn the books". Though Hitler was dead, the evil that he did lived after him. But while the struggle went on and stock had to be taken of the survival and revival of Nazidom in various parts of the world, even in Germany, now the time had come to assess the increasingly incredible truth about those twelve years which presumed to parade as the millennium.

Now the Library, all but deserted by official interest, was discovered by the historians, and whatever may be thought of G. Reitlinger's standard work on "The Final Solution", this was just one example of the uses to which the vast and steadily expanding material could be put. Step by step the Library forged ahead, and not very long ago, in a letter to *The Times*, a notable com-

pany of learned well-wishers paid tribute to "what has come to be appreciated in the field of historical scholarship as a very important international asset".

Yet the scientific research, however patiently pursued, was not spared some pitfalls of controversy. Perhaps the subject matter was too vibrant with emotion, though there also was no pretence to abstract neutrality. The Wiener Library never was so scholastic as to mistake the difference between friend and foe, and to that extent it is of course, as it was throughout the fighting years, a partisan library.

At the same time, so far as Germany is concerned, the recorded facts were not all of crime and the betrayal of every human standard. There were good (if helpless) Germans who would not trade their souls for Kraft durch Freude and who staked their lives by resisting the tyrant. They, too, are part of the story, a part that can never be denied, and the Wiener Library has kept the record of them—for the sake of strict historical justice, but also as an example that shall comfort and embolden the spirit of man wherever it may be oppressed.

German Friends

In this measured optimism which was not universally shared, the Library established contact with German friends known to be conscientiously devoted to a common cause. They were left in no doubt—indeed they themselves did not expect—that the crimes could ever be forgotten, certainly not in the Wiener Library, which may claim to be a fitting memorial and one as likely to endure as any monument built of stone. But to cherish a dedicated, warning memory is one thing, to foster resentment quite another, and such, at best barren, activity has received no encouragement from the Library.

Dr. Wiener sets (like Mr. Ben-Gurion) high hopes on the young people of Germany. He occasionally invites them to the Library, where not a few have realised for the first time the magnitude of their nation's shame. Both Dr. Wiener and Dr. Eva G. Reichmann, for many years the Library's Director of Research, also frequently visit Germany to take part in conferences on that political education whose crucial importance (and sad imperfection) was drastically revealed by the recent events.

Whether the hopes thus boldly staked on the future will bear fruit remains to be seen. It is easy enough to be of two minds, though "if hopes be dupes, fears may be liars". Certainly the Wiener Library would not be if they had not been the resolute will to look forward and serve that cause of which Germany happened to provide the battleground and of which a German Jew was a fortuitous agent—the cause of faith prevailing over the savage superstitions of race and the cause of progress, in spite of setbacks, towards the ultimate days and a united humanity.

C. C. ARONSFELD.

CONGRATULATIONS TO A FRIEND

Anyone who makes a serious study of the history of our time will find himself, sooner or later, at the Wiener Library. And he will not make his journey in vain, for its collection is in many ways unique.

But he will be doubly rewarded if, besides discovering the riches of the Library, he meets its founder. I am proud to number many people of the Jewish race among my friends, but there is none for whom I have a warmer regard than for Dr. Wiener. He possesses a warmth of humanity and a rich sense of humour which make him a delightful companion. His name will long be remembered for the services he has rendered to scholarship. But for those who have been privileged to know him he will be remembered still more for himself. At 75 he has an indestructible resilience which allows us to hope that he will be with us for many more years. It is a privilege to call myself his friend and I send him every good wish and congratulation on this happy occasion.

ALAN BULLOCK.

This and That:—Axel Springer, of Hamburg, publisher of Germany's biggest daily, *Bildzeitung*, of *Die Welt* and numerous other periodicals, has taken over the majority of shares in the House of Ullstein in Berlin-Tempelhof, the publishers of *Morgenpost* and *B.Z. am Mittag*.—Ernst von Salomon, who was involved in the Rathenau murder and wrote the controversial "Fragebogen" after the war, is scripting the German film "Soldatensender Calais".—Fritz Kortner is moving from Munich to Berlin after a quarrel with the Bavarian authorities; they accused him of having spent too much money on his productions.—Hamburg's Spiegel-Verlag is to start a new daily, *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, shortly.—Paul Rotha, British film historian and producer of documentaries, will visit Hamburg to direct "The Life of Adolf Hitler" for Walter Koppel, scripted by Robert Neumann and Helga Koppel.

Germany:—Sybille Binder successfully appeared in Oscar Wilde's "Bunbury" in Düsseldorf.—Karlheinz Boehm played the lead in Curt Goetz's "Hokuspokus" in Munich.—L. Fedor has become scenario editor of A. Brauner's film production.—Dinah Nelken read excerpts from her new novel "Von ganzen Herzen" in Berlin.—Robert Siodmak has started the production of "Der Schulfreund" in Geiseltal starring H. Rühmann.—Josef von Baky will direct a remake of Bruno Frank's "Sturm im Wasserglas".—Lida Baarova is to make a come-back in "Monsieur Masure" in Düsseldorf.—Walter Rilla will direct and star in "Die Party" at Berlin's Tribüne with Erika Danhoff in the cast.—Gottfried Reinhardt is producing a film about the life of Renate Mueller with Ruth Leuwerick in the lead.—Pamela Wedekind took the part of Mrs. Peachum in "Dreigroschenoper" in Heidelberg.—Piscator will direct "Mother Courage" in Kassel.

Obituary:—Rudolf Nelson, who started with Schneider-Duncker at the Roland von Berlin and who composed numerous songs and hit tunes between the two wars, died in Berlin aged 83. He survived Hitler in Holland and returned to Berlin only a short time ago.—Wolf von Beneckendorf, the 70-year-old actor, who was a relative of Hindenburg, was murdered in East Berlin where he lived since returning from exile in Zürich; as a member of Brecht's Berliner Ensemble, he also appeared in London.—Wolfgang Kayser, who edited G. Hauptmann's collected works, has died in Goettingen at the age of 53.—Film architect Julius von Borsody has died at the age of 67.

Austria:—Vienna's Theater an der Wien is for sale, and the Ronacher Variety is to close down.—Hilde Krahl resigned from the Burg in order to partner Gustaf Gruendgens in the screen version of Scribe's "Glass Wasser".—Carl Zuckmayer received the Austrian State Prize; his new play, "Der trunkene Herkules", will be produced at the Burg.—Hans Jaray directed Simmel's "Schulfreund" at the Josefstadt.—A. Lernet-Holenia adapted "The Pleasure of His Company" with Paula Wessely, de Kowa, and J. Matz at Akademie-Theater.—Anton Edthofer has retired from the stage.

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C. V. Wedgwood

HOMAGE TO FRIEDRICH SCHILLER

To mark the recent bicentenary of Friedrich Schiller's birth, the noted historian, Miss C. V. Wedgwood has kindly contributed the following article. Apart from her scholarly work, Miss Wedgwood also plays a leading part in the English Centre of the International PEN Club, whose President she was from 1951 to 1957. In this capacity she has established contacts with authors from German-speaking countries in Britain and has been most helpful to many of them. Our readers will be particularly interested in her assessment of Schiller, as seen through English eyes.

Writers are often asked about the influences which have shaped their work, and this can be a difficult question to answer honestly. Any writer who also reads (and most writers do) is open for the whole of his life to a great variety of influences, often more than he himself recognises. I know that I have been influenced as an historian by Gibbon and Maitland, by G. M. Trevelyan, Carlyle and Michelet, by Croce and Collingwood and Marc Bloch, and most profoundly by Jacob Burckhardt.

As to the craft of writing I learnt much from the patient exposition of Sir John Neale, the distinguished Elizabethan historian, when he showed me how to re-write my lop-sided, long-winded first book in a way that made it fit to publish. Later when I translated Canetti's great novel "Die Blendung" I gained from him a multitude of new ideas, and also courage to experiment with language, the use of words which I would not otherwise have had.

But when I look back over the now lengthening perspective of my life I cannot but recognise how much, from first to last, I have owed to the powerful, pervasive spirit of Friedrich Schiller.

I really believe that the first poetry I ever heard was Schiller's "Glocke," declaimed with great feeling by my Swiss nurse. I did not know German at that time (I was just four) and I had a vague impression from what she tried to explain to me that someone had lost his wife and made a bell, and this was all very hard work, but also very noble and an example to us all. As I did not at that time differentiate very clearly between poetry and personal reminiscences, I thought this had all happened to some friends of hers.

As I grew older she used sometimes to take me for long visits to her family, who had a farm in Aargau. Here, when I was nearly twelve, an exciting event occurred. Some ambitious amateur actors in the neighbouring village put on a performance of "Die Jungfrau von Orleans." We provisioned ourselves well with *Butterbrot*, milk chocolate and raisins and set off to enjoy this treat. And what a treat it was! We were in the front row, which was made up of some hard wooden benches without backs, and a few crates and boxes. None of us noticed the discomfort. From the first scene, when Johanna announced her mission, to the last when she sank down dead with all the banners lowered over her, I sat spellbound. I consumed half-a-pound of milk chocolate, of course, but that was quite mechanical. My whole being was swept up into the most wonderful experience I had yet lived through.

Looking back through the sophisticated eyes of maturity, I realise that the performance had faults. The Dauphin's regal chair threatened to collapse whenever he gripped it in a crisis of emotion. In the penultimate scene Queen Isabella had trouble with her head-dress and I distinctly saw her take out and readjust several large hairpins. The English, French, and Burgundian armies numbered four men in all, and every time they lumbered across the stage with their bows and arrows the whole structure rocked. But Johanna looked wonderful. I shall never forget her raven hair and flashing eyes, above all her resonant, bold and musical voice. I think she must really have been good, or at least so passionately sincere, so carried away by the verse, that she disarmed criticism.

I had picked up enough German, or rather Swiss, to have a fair idea of what was going on, and I even carried away some ringing lines in my head. But it was the dramatic rather than the poetic impact that left me dizzy with bliss. For days I went about re-living the moment of Johanna's appeal to Burgundy, or the terrible denunciation outside Rheims Cathedral.

Five years later I formally learnt German, during a long peaceful sunny summer at Bonn. I was working at the same time for my entrance

to Oxford, so that I read a good deal of history—Ranke and Lamprecht and Burckhardt above all. It was a summer of revelations. At seventeen there are so many things to read for the first time. Sitting under the cherry tree in the little sunny garden, side by side with another English girl, we stormed German literature together, exchanging discoveries with a rapturous catholicity of taste. We read "Hermann und Dorothea" and "Tonio Kröger," and "Buddenbrooks" and "Faust" (but we didn't really enjoy the second part), and Mörike and Theodor Storm and Heine and Gustav Freytag—and Schiller, and more Schiller.

The English do, as a rule, find Schiller more immediately sympathetic than Goethe, and with me at that time he became a passion. Marquis Posa and Don Carlos accompanied me to the post office, as I walked down the tree-lined street with my eyes fixed on the pages of my Reclam edition. But it was Wallenstein who haunted my dreams.

My mind seemed to vibrate to the intensity of Schiller's feeling, so that I breathed the same air with his characters. And this was strange, because in my historical studies at this time I had resolutely turned my back on anything that might be considered colourful or dramatic. I was drawn strongly to the more recondite and obscure tasks of research, and as soon as I went to Oxford became a devotee of the most austere of scholarly doctrines. History and art, I was convinced, had nothing to do with each other. Any attempt to present history in a literary guise was bound to distort the obscure and delicate truths which it was the historian's duty to disinter from the dust and misconceptions of time. I became suspicious of any work of history that made the least concession to readability. With an arrogance that now makes me blush I dismissed the works of some of our most distinguished contemporary historians as "popular" and so beneath my notice.

My hero of the moment was Karl Hampe, to whom as a young medievalist I looked up with awe. My dismay when, about this time, he suddenly published a distinctly "popular" book was great indeed. When the young and brilliant Ernst Kantorowicz brought out his magnificent study of the Emperor Frederick II, in my last year at Oxford, it was only the immense extent and detail of his learning that enabled me to overlook the lucid and sometimes even witty manner in which this great scholar wrote.

Yet all this time I continued to read Schiller with pleasure and excitement. I read not only the plays but the two works of history "The Revolt of the Netherlands" and "The Thirty Years' War". I invented specious reasons for excluding Schiller from my general ban on the literary treatment of history. As a poet, I could argue, he was a law to himself. He had, moreover, composed his histories at a time when the idea of history as a pure science had not been fully developed. For this he was not to blame. And, in any case, I read him purely for literary enjoyment, not for historical instruction.

Yet the ferment worked in my mind. Like Saint Anthony in the desert I found myself subject to sudden fearful temptations. Could it be, after all, that those historians who strove to reconcile modern techniques of scholarship with the art of writing were not so utterly wrong? *Retro me, Satanas*, I thought, dismissing the unspeakable heresy from my mind.

But I was in a quandary, for I felt strongly about literature, and very much wanted to write. The solution, I decided, would be to write novels and plays (I wrote several, which have fortunately all been destroyed) on important modern themes, but any history that I wrote would be innocent of literary ornament, plain, hard, obscure, knotty with scholarship, suited only for publication in

some very learned journal, where it would be seen by no profane eyes, but only by scholars devoted to the truth.

It was not until a year or more after I left Oxford that the great and kind Dr. Trevelyan, who was an old friend of my father, gradually talked me out of this opinion. After all it was palpably absurd for anyone who had both an ambition to write, and an ambition to be an historical scholar, to keep the two in a state of permanent divorce.

So I wrote the readable kind of history, after all, and Schiller had the final voice in the subject I chose. When I wrote of the Thirty Years' War, and later when I wrote a biography of William the Silent, I was responding to the excitement which long ago he had aroused in me about these subjects. The further I have gone into both these epochs the more I have come to admire him. It was easy enough for later historians to point out his shortcomings when he ventured into the field of pure history. Niebuhr and the great nineteenth-century scholars all condemned him. But his shortcomings were the inevitable result of the conditions in which he wrote, for he had to compose fast, and the number of books at his disposal did not enable him to conduct profound research. Yet, making allowance for the limitations of his knowledge, what mastery he shows of a complex subject, what penetration into character, what depth of understanding of the springs of human action.

In the past year the bicentenary year of Schiller's birth, I have gone back to his work with a judgment more mature and with critical faculties more developed than in the days of my youthful infatuation. Now, perhaps for the first time, I begin to understand the subtleties of his aesthetic teaching, in many ways so much akin to that of Burckhardt (who, of all historians, was the most profoundly influenced by him). Like all great writers he offers us more as we grow older and wiser. Luminous depth beyond depth open out in a poem like "Das Ideale und das Leben". And the correspondence with Goethe, that unique monument of world literature, is a mine of incomparable richness for any practising writer. In temperament and in mental equipment these two men of genius could hardly have been more different, but if the mind of Goethe was by far the greater of the two, he found in Schiller a strength of purpose and an imaginative power that could at times equal his own. Goethe, with his unrivalled gift for analysis, singled out for his especial admiration that quality which was peculiarly Schiller's own: his nobility.

This quality should, I believe, pervade the work of the historian; otherwise his quest for truth may become destructive, cantankerous and trivial. Schiller's innate nobility did not prevent him, when he turned from poetic drama to the prose of historical facts, from seeing through the old legends and clichés. Thus scandalised by the realistic treatment of the image-breaking mobs in the Netherlands, his friend Koerner protested, this was no way to write of a great struggle for liberty; anyone would feel that the Netherlanders, who ought to be the heroes of the story, were behaving more like its villains. But it was Schiller's gift to show that good and evil, noble and base, are inextricably mingled; though he liked to ennoble and idealise character, he is honest and clear-sighted in showing the contradictory elements in the human soul. Whether he is writing history, or whether he is allowing his imagination unbridled licence to make poetry and drama out of historical incidents, his theme is repeatedly the struggle of man's better nature against his worse. This struggle does not always end in the victory of the good; but it postulates its existence and emphasises its power at least to check, if not to overcome, the evil also inherent in man.

This conception of man as capable of the highest, though often failing in its achievement, is something that the historian can with advantage keep before his eyes. Otherwise the sordid details of men's actions are apt to obscure the more nebulous outline of his aspirations. But both action and aspiration are part of historical truth. It was because he grasped this that Schiller has so much more to give to historians than they have been willing to realise. For me, he remains a mountain peak to whose lofty summit I lift my eyes, and whose shadow has so often pointed in my direction.

IN PARLIAMENT

ANTI-SEMITISM AND NAZI ACTIVITY

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was asked if he would instruct Great Britain's representatives at the NATO headquarters to propose an investigation into outbreaks of anti-Semitism and Nazi activity in Germany and their spread to other parts of Europe, with a view to the adoption of joint European measures to combat these evils.

In reply Mr. Allan stated that, although the outbreaks of anti-Semitism and any resurgence of Nazi activity in Germany were deeply deplored and developments would be closely watched, the Secretary of State did not believe that this suggestion would be an appropriate way to deal with such matters.

On being questioned as to what evidence he had to show that anti-Jewish propaganda in the United Kingdom was the result of organised action, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. R. A. Butler, stated he had no reason to think that there was any significant organisation behind the recent anti-Jewish activities. From the very detailed reports that he was receiving from police officers all over the country, it was undoubtedly true that this was due largely to irresponsible persons, many of whom were very young.

Mr. S. Silverman stated that, as one who had been at the receiving end of some of these activities, the communication he had received was obviously not from a youngster and not from an uneducated person, and that there seemed in fact some sort of an organisation behind these outbreaks.

Mr. Butler reiterated that researches did not reveal any particular organisation. In regard to a fascist organisation known as the National Labour Party, this would be followed up.

EX-NAZI JUDGES

In reply to a question as to what further reports Her Majesty's Government have received regarding the appointment of former Nazis to judicial positions in Germany, Mr. R. Allan for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs replied that this was a matter for the Federal German authorities, who were continuing their investigations. It was understood that three judges had been suspended in Schleswig Holstein and that in West Berlin four judges would be compulsorily retired. In Baden-Wurttemberg proposals for a special commission to examine these allegations were to be considered by the Landtag. Elsewhere investigations were continuing.

GEORGE WOLFF
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ATTACK ON KRUPP'S COMPENSATION PLAN

Bitter criticism was expressed in the House of Lords of Alfred Krupp's plans to pay only £500,000 compensation to the 12,000 surviving Jews who were employed as slave labourers by Krupp during the war years. The Government was asked whether £40 per head was appropriate compensation to the Jews who had suffered under this man, whose personal fortune is now estimated at £14 millions.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking for the Government, said that the Government could not pass judgment on an action voluntarily taken by foreign subjects. The deadline for the filing of compensation claims by former slave labourers had been extended from January 25th, 1960, to January 31st, 1961, and a full report would be presented to the Government by the mixed committee which was set up in 1953 to examine this issue.

Several Members severely criticised Herr Krupp's inadequate compensation and allied policies which, in the words of Lord Almore, had made "this slave labour user the richest man in Europe". Other peers recalled the sufferings of the Jewish slave labourers during the war years in Krupp's slave labour camps.

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS INSULTS BILL

Sir Leslie Plummer presented a Bill which would "make it an offence to insult publicly or conspire to insult publicly any person or persons because of their race or religion; and for purposes connected therewith".

In moving the Bill, Sir Leslie said: "... I know of a professional man who, when he saw swastikas being written on the walls in front of his house said, 'I can't go on. I can't go through this all over again'... Very few of us mourn for loved ones of ours who have been burned in the incinerators in Hitler's Germany. None of us had to lick pavements or wear a badge of shame to distinguish us from our fellow citizens. Countless numbers were made to do these things under the very banner of the swastika which is now being repeated in this country. I believe that if we had suffered one-hundredth of what the Jews suffered in Germany, Austria, and other occupied countries during the war we could appreciate the bitterness of this perfectly innocent man's feelings. This man, who was a German Jew, is now a naturalised British citizen, giving good service to the country. It is not only the misery to the refugees in World Refugee Year about which I complain. I complain of the insults to hundreds of thousands of British Jews who are good citizens, as good citizens as every one of us in the House today. . . ."

(It is believed that the Bill, which is not supported either by the Government or by the Shadow Cabinet, will not be adopted. Jewish communal organisations also oppose the Bill because they feel that it might drive a wedge between the Jews and the rest of the nation.)

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BIRTHDAYS

DR. GEORG HERLITZ 75

Am 11. Maerz 1960 vollendet Dr. Georg Herlitz, der Nestor der juedischen Archivare, sein 75. Lebensjahr. In Oppeln geboren, kam er fruehzeitig unter den Einfluss von Dr. Leo Baeck, der 1897 sein erstes Rabbinat in Oppeln angetreten hatte. Leo Baeck veranlasste ihn auch, sich fuer den rabbinischen Beruf vorzubereiten. Herlitz empfing zwar auf der Lehranstalt fuer die Wissenschaft des Judentums eine wertvolle und bleibende Bereicherung seines juedischen Wissens, den rabbinischen Beruf aber hat er—getrieben von Gewissensbedenken—nie ausgeuebt. Seine Universitaetsstudien in Berlin und Halle schloss er mit einer Spezialarbeit aus der mittelalterlichen Geschichte ab. Ende 1911 wurde er Assistent am Gesamtarchiv der deutschen Juden, wo er unter der Leitung und richtunggebenden Anregung von Eugen Taebler eine emsige und vielseitige Taetigkeit entfaltete. Der Krieg machte dieser Stellung ein Ende.

Als junger Student hatte sich Herlitz dem Verein juedischer Studenten in Berlin angeschlossen. Das wurde entscheidend fuer seine geistige, aktive und berufliche Verbindung mit der Gedankenwelt des Nationaljudentums. 1919 wurde er zur Gruendung und Leitung eines Archivs der Zionistischen Weltorganisation in Berlin berufen. Im Oktober 1933 wurde dieses Archiv nach Jerusalem verlegt. An der Spitze dieses "Zionistischen Zentralarchivs"—wie es hiess—stand Dr. Herlitz, sammelnd, ordnend, praktisch und schriftstellerisch taetig, bis zu seiner Pensionierung im Jahre 1955.

Innerhalb der in Deutschland gegruendeten zionistischen Studentenverbaende spielte und spielt Herlitz eine fuehrende Rolle, desgleichen kann von seinem Wirken im Rahmen des Ordens B'nai Brith—in Deutschland und in Israel—gesagt werden. Die von ihm herruehrenden Aufsaezge gehen in die Hunderte. Aus seiner ausgebreiteten wissenschaftlich—publizistischen Aktivitaet aber ragt ein wissenschaftliches Unternehmen hervor, das in hervorragender Weise mit seinem Namen verbunden ist: das Juedische Lexikon. Wer immer sich Aufschluss ueber den Stand unserer Kenntnis in allen Faechern juedischen Wissens und juedischen Interesses verschaffen will, wie es sich uns Juden in Deutschland kurz vor dem Beginn der national-sozialistischen Herrschaft darstellte, wird zu diesem vorbildlichen Nachschlagewerk greifen muessen, das in fuenf starken Baenden in den Jahren 1927-1930 unter der sachverstaendigen Leitung von Dr. Georg Herlitz und Dr. Bruno Kirschner im Juedischen Verlag erschien.

Und so senden wir heute nicht nur dem verdienstvollen Archivar und juedischen Politiker, sondern vor allem dem Mitherausgeber des Juedischen Lexikons unsere herzlichen Glueckwuensche. Moege es ihm vergoent sein, sein Lebenswerk mit der Vollendung seiner zionistischen Erinnerungen, an denen er jetzt arbeitet, in Ruhe und Frieden und ungebrochener Frische abzurunden.

Dr. J. JACOBSON.

PHILIPP HERGESELL 85

One of the oldest German authors living in this country, Philipp Hergesell, recently celebrated his 85th birthday.

Before 1933, Philipp Hergesell was editor of the literary monthly, "Jung-Deutschland", and of the architectural review, "Die Wohnungskunst". He was also one of the founders of the Berlin Schriftsteller-Schutzverband. He became well-known through the play, "Die Hund von Baskerville", which he wrote jointly with Richard Oswald and which, from 1905, was performed on almost all the German stages.

Hergesell, who is of half-Jewish origin, left Germany shortly after the Nazis came to power, mainly as a protest against the régime. In London, he has taken an active part in the work of the PEN Club of German-speaking authors abroad, and of Club 1943.

FRITZ KREISLER 85

The famous violinist, Fritz Kreisler, recently celebrated his 85th birthday. He now lives in the United States of America.

COLOGNE AND HER JEWS

Shortly before swastikas were painted on the walls of the rebuilt synagogue of Cologne, two books were published which deal, in their very different ways, with the story of life in that ancient city.

The history of the Jews in Cologne,* edited by Rabbi Dr. Asaria, is a scholarly, well-documented, illustrated work. It makes the most of the rather meagre evidence concerning the settlement of Jews at Cologne in Roman times. It reminds us that during the Middle Ages, times of oppression and slaughter (especially during the second Crusade and at the time of the Black Death) alternated with periods when the Jewish community was accepted, if separate, part of the citizenry, which even bore arms in the defence of the town. Dr. Doppelfeld's analysis of the results yielded by recent excavations on the site of the medieval ghetto is a masterpiece of its kind.

The editor has resisted the temptation to suggest a sentimental sense of continuity where, in fact, the only link between different sets of events is a local one. Since the expulsion of the Jews in 1424, no Jewish community existed in Cologne until 1800, and as late as 1946 the new community numbered less than a thousand souls. The description of this rapidly growing new community and its eventual catastrophe is probably the really important part of the book to most readers.

The story is told with an abundant wealth of names and figures, under a variety of aspects: communal organisation, charities, religious instruction, Zionism, cultural and social activities. As so often happens in a work written by several contributors, some aspects are, perhaps, a little over-emphasised at the expense of others.

What the carefully assembled facts fail to convey is the high degree to which the majority of Cologne's 20,000 Jews were affected in speech, habits and outlook by the strong local atmosphere and tradition; how proud they were of being "kölsch"; how firmly convinced—call it folly or tragic illusion—that they were fully assimilated.

It is precisely in catching the undefinable

flavour of daily life in Cologne that Mr. Joseph's unassuming book of reminiscences† is so successful. Mr. Joseph makes no pretensions to great literary skill or profundity of thought, but he has the gift of seeing things clearly and simply. What he tells us about his life, his background and his work in the family business, is quite ordinary, even trivial at times; it affects us as all the more intimate and convincing. Mr. Joseph, as revealed by himself, was a very typical Jewish son of Cologne. What distinguishes him from others like him is the fact that he has not changed in this, that his memories have not been dimmed and distorted by the impact of later experiences.

The author admits that his treatment of the agony which followed the events of 1933 is inadequate; perhaps it would have been wiser if this part of the book had been omitted altogether.

For those of us who want to remember, this is a pleasant book and it certainly is what the publishers claim for it: a document which proves that "Germans were hunted by Germans".

L.K.

* *Die Juden in Köln*, J. P. Bachem Verlag, Köln, 1959. DM. 24.

† *Artur Joseph: Meines Vaters Haus*, J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachf. GmbH, Stuttgart, 1959. DM. 4.80.

POSTSCRIPT ON GERMAN REACTION

"Meines Vaters Haus", which our reviewer rightly calls an "unassuming" book, has received a quite unusual amount of attention in Germany. The events described are by no means unique and might have taken place in numerous other German towns and villages. The author and his family are typical German-Jewish business men, hard-working, enterprising, honest, with a deep sense of social obligation, integrated into the general community and at the same time participating in the life of the Jewish community. In this book the Jewish reader will have met people like himself, and the non-Jewish reader has apparently re-found his former Jewish compatriots, of whom he lost trace some twenty years ago. The younger generation, who had never seen a Jew, may have noted to their surprise that here are

people like themselves. Perhaps because of this teachers in Germany are suggesting that the book should be made compulsory reading for upper forms. A leading German newspaper has serialised it; the press and radio have received it with great acclamation; and a second edition followed quickly on the heels of the first. Of, perhaps, the greatest significance is the name of the publisher: J. G. Cotta, of Stuttgart. The introduction, from which a few extracts are given below, is important for its expression of sentiments that have unfortunately been all too rare.

"This was a life lived in quietude. A quietude made up of work and leisure, of interests and favourite pursuits; and even during persecution the quietude remained. . . ."

"It was just this that prompted the publishers to bring out a book which does not fall into any of the traditional categories. The years of persecution have brought forth many documents which we shall never forget. . . . But no doubt it was felt that the thoughts and reflections, to which we are led by the fate of the peaceful, private individual, should also be allowed to exert their influence. . . ."

"By thought and feeling Artur Joseph is a German. Even persecution could not rid him of that. The accusations made against him as a Jew seemed to him as crazy as if by some edict under a discriminatory law left-handedness had been made a crime and outlawed. In his family, which had worked for and won its place in the world of commerce, German and Jewish strains had long since reached that happy combination, to which our art and science owe innumerable names. There were German Jews. They were not "foreign bodies" in Germany; they had long been Jewish Germans. . . . By striking against these people Germany has struck a blow at herself. They, on whose lips the words fatherland and nation were so insufferable, closed their rough, uncomprehending grip on the secret processes in the heart of a nation that bind and unite—and so enrich, benefit, and uplift.

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ABOUT BOOKS

TWO GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

Fritz Kortner's Autobiography

Fritz Kortner, who was, and still is, a great actor—after Werner Krauss's death perhaps the greatest—and a controversial personality, has written his autobiography "Aller Tage Abend."* It is a highly amusing, sometimes bitter, but always entertaining book full of *bon mots* on the background of the years between the two wars.

Born as the son of a Viennese jeweller, he had F. Gregori as his teacher, and started his acting career in Mannheim, where the late H. Sinsheimer advised him to give up and return home. Through Maria Orska, Kortner came to Max Reinhardt, who took him on tour to Russia. But he got his big break only when Karl Heinz Martin opened Berlin's little Tribüne with Ernst Toller's "Wandlung", and he has stayed on top ever since. His years with, and his influence on Leopold Jessner, his "Richard III", "Gessler" and "Marquis von Keith" are theatrical history.

Two threads run through Kortner's life: his love for his wife, Johanna Hofer, and his proud consciousness of being a Jew. When reading his memoirs his solo performance in Bronnen's "Ostpolzug" comes to mind. The chapters about the years in exile in London and Hollywood are deeply moving and give an idea what it meant to him as an actor to be unable to appear on any stage. He was one of the first to return to Germany after 1945, establishing his reputation for the new generation of playgoers when he appeared in Strindberg's "Vater" in Munich. Since then he has mainly produced plays, and proved that, though over 65, he is still a leading personality in the German theatre.

"Zeitungsstadt Berlin"

Peter de Mendelssohn, who started his career in the 'twenties with his novel "Fertig mit Berlin", has, in "Zeitungsstadt Berlin",† written not only the story of that publishing house but also the first history of the entire press through three centuries in Berlin. The idea was given to him by Heinz Ullstein, the only member of that famous family to survive the Nazi régime in Germany, and he was assisted and financed by Rudolf Ullstein, who returned to Tempelhof from his London exile.

The book is a monumental work of research, but albeit immensely readable and as thrilling as a detective novel. The background, growth and downfall of Ullstein, Mosse, Scherl and the people

* Kindler Verlag, Munich. 570 pp. DM. 19.80.

† Published by Ullstein-Verlag, Berlin.

and powers behind the newspapers we used to read, come to life again. Names we have almost forgotten conjure up the past.

Beginning with the days during the battle of Berlin, when the city was without any newspapers, the author tells of the revival after twelve years of Nazi control and censorship. Facts are disclosed for the first time, such as that Theodor Heuss wrote the three courageous articles in the last issues of the *Vossische Zeitung* in 1934.

The book is illustrated with numerous pictures and photocopies of old dailies, including old advertisements, and is an ideal gift for all ex-Berliners. PEM

THE IDEAL CITY

Are the rooms we live in just cubes to protect us from our neighbours or our neighbours from us? Everybody desires a flat to be much more than a mechanical device for habitation. In the same way a town, a city, is much more than an assemblage of houses or buildings. It is or it should be an organism which has a life, an atmosphere, an artistic form, expressing an idea or even an ideal. Nobody more than a Jew ought to be aware of it.

Dr. Helen Rosenau, lecturer in the History of Art at Manchester University, has always been attracted by the Jewish contribution to her own field of study. Her present book* bears witness to that attraction in a roundabout way. In her introductory survey she points out how the medieval conception of the ideal city was influenced by the biblical teaching of a heavenly Jerusalem. "... it was the Jewish attitude which gave to the medieval architectural image (of two cities as symbols of good and evil) the strength of a universal moral symbol, a concept partly due, no doubt, to the Old Testament prohibition of pictorial renderings of living creatures."

It is the messianic dream which finds expression in many plans for ideal cities. Dr. Rosenau traces the history of this idea from ancient Greece to Le Corbusier. I should have liked a chapter on Communist experiences, the Stalin Allee in East Berlin included. But this is a minor point. The present book is a scholarly and penetrating study of the subject. The numerous illustrations contain some rare and fascinating material to be enjoyed quite independently of the text.

A. ROSENBERG.

* The Ideal City in Its Architectural Evolution. Helen Rosenau. Routledge & Kegan Paul. 35s. 1959. Illus.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"FRIENDSHIP CLUBS"

Sir,

My attention has been drawn to Dr. M. Eschelbacher's article on "Friendship Clubs," which appeared in your January issue. This, indeed, excellently sets out the facilities which exist, with the exception that it seems to have omitted to report the many Clubs organised by this Society. In London alone we have five Clubs; four of these in North, South, East, and West London respectively, meet every week for one afternoon. Our fifth Club, called the Cultural and Social Club for the Jewish Blind, is restricted to registered blind people who are gainfully employed or self-employed. The programme of this latter Club has a high cultural niveau and is considered quite unique in this country. In addition to this, we have Club Centres in Leeds and Manchester, and weekly Club meetings in Liverpool. Altogether I should think these Clubs have a joint membership of 660 people.

I think that this information should be added to that given in Dr. Eschelbacher's article, and perhaps you would not mind making reference to this in your next issue.

Yours, etc.,

THE JEWISH BLIND SOCIETY.

M. Vanson, Secretary.

1 Craven Hill, W.2.

(As readers will have seen from various reports published in this journal, the AJR, too, runs a Club at Zion House, 57, Eton Avenue, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. The premises are open Sunday to Thursday from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., and in the evenings on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.)

PROF. HANS FRIEDLANDER

Das Hinscheiden Professor Hans Friedlanders wird viele seiner ehemaligen Schüler mit tiefer Wehmut erfüllen. Er kam zu uns an die Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums als Dozent für Philosophie, eine feine Erscheinung, von klarer Diktion und Darstellung, fast die lebendige Verkörperung des kategorischen Imperativs. Er bewahrte dieselbe Gleichmut und stille Grösse in den Jahren der Katastrophe. Man wird bei ihm an die Erzählung der Weisen erinnert von jenem "Quästor" in Rom, der nicht in Tallith und jüdischer Kleidung gegangen sei. Als aber der Prophet Elia kam, habe er gerade ihn würdig gefunden des Lebens in der kommenden Welt.—Friedlander hat seinen Schülern vieles gegeben was wertvoller ist als die vergänglichen Güter der Welt. Rabbi O. LEHMANN, M.A. (Oxford).

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LONDON DIARY

THE FIRST GENERATION

A Lecture by Dr. M. Eschelbacher

Under the auspices of the Society of Friends of the Leo Baeck Institute, Rabbi Dr. Max Eschelbacher recently gave a stimulating lecture on the life of his grandfather, Loew Eschelbacher (1804-1881), a Jewish teacher in a Badanian village. As readers may remember, Dr. Eschelbacher also dealt with this subject in a series of articles published in *AJR Information* from April to July, 1956. The vivid way in which he brought home to his listeners the atmosphere and the problems of Jewish life in the Baden "Bauland", made the lecture transcend the scope of the biography of an individual. The mere fact that a person who was removed from the speaker by not more than two generations had not yet had a proper surname when he was born, reflects the brevity of the span between the emancipation and destruction of German Jewry. Loew Eschelbacher spent his life in Hainstadt, a tiny village, and the district in which he lived was cut off from the main flow of events. Nevertheless he, like all his contemporaries, believed in progress, and his life was moulded by this attitude. He was born into a living Jewish culture and acquired a knowledge of German culture as a secondary layer. For the next generation, Dr. Eschelbacher pointed out, German culture was a formative force from the outset and later on it became, for many Jews, the only cultural expression, by which they were shaped, whereas associations with the values of Jewish culture receded more and more into the background. The speaker illustrated his observations by many striking examples from his grandfather's life.

This was the third lecture under the auspices of the Friends of the L.B.I. The first one, by Dr. H. Liebeschuetz, set out to design the general approach to German-Jewish historiography; the

second, by Dr. E. Rosenbaum, on Ballin and Rathenau, dealt with aspects of German-Jewish life in our generation. The third lecture dealt with a period about which we may still obtain knowledge through first-hand information. Further lectures have been planned. They are not only valuable contributions to German-Jewish history, but at the same time strengthen the contacts between the members of the Society of Friends of the L.B.I. It is urged upon all German Jews to associate themselves with the efforts of the Institute, which aims to preserve the past of German Jewry for posterity.

MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The British Technion Committee is to perpetuate the name of its first Hon. Life President, the late Sir Louis Sterling, who died in 1958, by a Central Library of scientific and technological books to be established at the Haifa Technion at a cost of about £150,000.

SPASTIC CHILDREN

Over £62,000 for the establishment of a medical centre for mentally retarded Jewish children who are also spastics was raised at a dinner and ball held by the Jewish Association to Aid Backward Children. This is believed to be a record amount collected for an Anglo-Jewish charitable cause at a single gathering. A number of non-Jewish firms were among the contributors. It was announced at the function that Lord Pakenham, Chairman of the National Association for Mentally Backward Children, is to become patron of the Jewish Association. Rabbi Kopul Rosen described the proposed new medical centre for bed-ridden spastic children at Ravenswood.

NEW CHAIR OF BIOCHEMISTRY

The Isaac Wolfson Foundation has given £350,000 to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, to build and equip a laboratory of chemistry and chemical microbiology. The new laboratory, to be known as the Wolfson Laboratory, is expected to attract research workers from many countries. Professor Ernst B. Chain has been appointed to the new Chair of Biochemistry at the College. Professor Chain, who is one of the leading biochemists in the world, was born in Berlin in 1906 and came to England in 1933. He took part, together with Sir Alexander Fleming and Sir Howard Florey, in the studies which led to the production of penicillin. Together with them, he received the Nobel Prize for this achievement in 1945.

A PAMPHLET ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mr. Myer Domnitz, Secretary and Education Officer of the Central Lecture Committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, has published a revised edition of his pamphlet, "Education in Human Relations".

The importance of group relationships is stressed in the foreword by J. A. Lauwerys, Professor of Comparative Education in the University of London.

The pamphlet is based on thorough studies of the results of research into this vital aspect of public life. It covers the problem of human relations, both with regard to child and adult education, and it also stresses the important rôle of teachers in removing prejudices and building up harmonious relationships between different groups.

The booklet, published by the Woburn Press and priced at 3s., will be most helpful, both as a guide for prospective speakers on the subject and for the ordinary reader.

FAMILY EVENTS

Entries in this column are free of charge. Texts should be sent in by the 18th of the month.

Birthdays

Mrs. Olga Glanz (née Haas), formerly Berlin, 58 Beaufort Park, Beaufort Road, N.W.11, will celebrate her 80th birthday on March 13th.

Marx.—Alfred Marx, 30 Corringham Road, N.W.11, will celebrate his 70th birthday on March 22. The A.J.R., with whom he has been associated for many years, extends its heartiest congratulations to Mr. Marx.

Engagements

Fabian : Baddiel.—The engagement is announced on the occasion of her 21st birthday, of Sarah, only child of Mr. and Mrs. E. Fabian, 42 Hertford St., Cambridge, to Colin, B.Sc., Ph.D., only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. Baddiel, Swansea.

Deaths

Arnheim.—Adele Arnheim (née Levinger) passed away peacefully on February 15th in her 82nd year. Deeply mourned by her children, Fritz and Heinz Arnheim (Melbourne) and Gertrud Loewy.—4 Adamson Rd., N.W.3.

Katz.—Mano Katz, beloved husband of Ilse Katz, 8a Richmond Mansions, Old Brompton Road, S.W.5, died suddenly on January 25.

Levy.—Flora Levy, née Brandt (formerly Berlin), of Otto Schiff House, London, N.W.3, passed peacefully away on January 25, aged 89 years, after a full and active life. Our mother, grandmother, sister, mother-in-law, aunt, and great-grandmother. Deeply mourned by all who knew her.

Neustadt.—Elizabeth Neustadt (née Lustig), 40 Norrice Lea, N.2 (formerly Vienna), passed away peacefully on February 1st at the age of 79. Deeply mourned by her son, daughters, sons-in-law, grandchildren and all friends. She was loved and respected by all who knew her.

CLASSIFIED

Situations Vacant

BACHELOR doctor requires cook/housekeeper from beginning June. 'Phone FUL. 7283, 10-11 a.m., 5-7 p.m.

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PART-TIME work (sedentary) for disabled man of 68, Brit. Army 5 yrs., last job 14 years., filing, packing or home work. Box 646.

BOOKKEEPER / ACCOUNTANT, best refs., elderly, seeks position of trust. Box 647.

STATISTICS, part-time work, sought by former lawyer, exp. bookpr., elderly. Box 648.

CLERK/SALESMAN, exp. typing and figure work, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, seeks suitable position. Box 649.

ACCOUNTANT and office administrator seeks position. Offers loyalty, reliability and commonsense to employer who has responsible opening. Box 655.

Women

EXP. SHORTHAND-TYPIST, Engl., German, seeks part-time work. Box 650.

COMPANION, sitter-in or similar part-time work sought by elderly, responsible lady. Box 651.

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MISSING PERSONS

Personal Enquiries

Annie Posner, daughter of dental surgeon Posner, Breslau, who served in the WRAF during the war, should please communicate with Dr. A. Loewenstamm, 18 Park House Gardens, E. Twickenham, Middx., for news to her advantage.

Enquiries by AJR

Widow of Dr. Fritz Mannheimer, the autobiography collector, who died in Amsterdam in 1938.

Erich and Hans Simon, formerly Breslau, Koenigsplatz, proprietors of a fur business in Nikolai Street, emigrated to England in 1935.

Walter Ehrlich, formerly of Breslau, Dr. jur. Bernhard Fränkel and his wife. Former address: Berlin C.2, Brunnenstr. 182. Emigrated to London in 1939. Present whereabouts and/or information required.

Bronya (Beryl) Nissenbaum. Last heard of in Cornwall, 1948-1949. Information is required regarding her whereabouts. Box 643.

OBITUARY

DR. PAUL PLAUT

Paul Plaut, Ph.D., M.D., died on January 22nd at the age of 66, after a short illness.

As a specialist in forensic medicine, he was attached to the Potsdam Law Court and was closely associated with Geheimrat Moll. He came to London in 1938 and soon obtained a senior position at the Portman Clinic, from which he retired not long ago, having reached the pensionable age.

Dr. Plaut was an unusually enthusiastic worker in practice and research. Apart from more than 500 articles and abstracts in scientific and other journals, he published seven books, of which his "Die Psychologie der Produktiven Persönlichkeit" is best known. His last work, "Der Sexualverbrecher und seine Persönlichkeit", has just gone to press.

Paul Plaut was a very cultured man, with many interests. He was a witty, sharp, and even passionate debater; he liked to talk, but he could also listen. He was a warm-hearted man, enthusiastically devoted to his cause, to the people whom he had to defend in court, to his patients, to his friends and, above all, to his wife and daughter.

H.F.

LANDGERICHTSDIREKTOR a.D. WALTER BERENT

Landgerichtsdirektor a.D. Walter Berent has died in London at the age of 73. Prior to his emigration he was a judge at the Danzig Court. He also took an active part in the Jewish communal life of his home town, and was several times elected as President of the B'nai B'rith Lodge of Danzig. During the war years, he and his wife lived under most difficult circumstances in Italy, where they had to go into hiding for some time. They joined their sons in London after the war. Up to the last weeks prior to his death, Mr. Berent was occupied with the documentation of the ordeals of persecuted Jews, under the auspices of the Wiener Library, to which work he devoted the greatest care and attention.

DR. KARL MEYERHOF

Dr. Karl Meyerhof, formerly of Berlin, recently passed away. Prior to his emigration, he was a medical practitioner and was also an Assistant at the West End Hospital and the Orphanage Hospital in West Berlin. He graduated again in Scotland in 1939, and practised at Brentford, Middlesex.

POINTS OF INTEREST

BERLIN DOCUMENTS REQUIRED

Dr. Jacob Jacobson, former head of the Gesamtarchiv der Deutschen Juden, is preparing a work, "Die Judenbürgerbriefe der Stadt Berlin", which will be of the utmost importance both for the general history of the Jews in Berlin and for family research. Readers who are in possession of documents, portraits, memoirs, etc., of their ancestors in the nineteenth century referring to Berlin, should get in touch with Dr. Jacobson, 21 Lower Chestnut Street, Worcester.

NOTE TO FORMER RESIDENTS OF ALLENSTEIN

Former residents of Allenstein in Eastern Prussia, especially as far as they were still there during the Second World War or had done forced labour at that place, should get in touch with the Kulturdezernat des Zentralrats der Juden in Deutschland, Düsseldorf, Fischerstrasse 49.

NEW BREMEN SYNAGOGUE

The foundation-stone of the new Bremen Synagogue, to be erected at Schwachhauser-Heerstrasse, was recently consecrated in the presence of representatives of the municipal authorities.

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Lending Library

Through the kindness of friends, we have been able to enlarge our lending library. We now also have a department for Jewish books and one for art books. Our voluntary librarian, Miss Hertha Neufeld, will be glad to advise members and friends on books they wish to borrow. The library is open during office hours or by appointment.

Accommodation

The demand for accommodation has somewhat decreased. However, we still require offers of rooms with rentals of about £2.10s.0, or even £3, preferably in N.W.3, 6 and 8, for working and elderly people. Some would be prepared to do attendance work or act as sitters-in against reduced rentals.

PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

The AJR sometimes encounters difficulties in acknowledging incoming payments because the names of the senders cannot be identified on the cheques. It would, therefore, be appreciated if, when sending in subscriptions, members would make sure that their names and addresses are clearly stated.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

The AJR's appeal to members for a voluntary increase in subscriptions has met with considerable response. Some of our friends have been very generous in their reassessments, but it has been no less gratifying that the replies also include adjustments from members who have only limited means. This action is not only most welcome from the financial aspect—it is, at the same time, a great encouragement since it shows appreciation of our efforts in the interests of the community.

To make our scheme a real success, however, we also require the co-operation of those who have so far not written to us. They, too, should help us to ease the financial burden by increasing their subscriptions, wherever possible, and to strengthen our organisation by letting us have the names and addresses of relatives and friends who, if they are not yet members, can be contacted by us to join the AJR.

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